

SPORTS

PAIRS DRAWN

A recent draw at the current chess Olympiad in Lucerne has thus paired off the challengers for the chess crown of the quartet: Karpov-Smyslov, Kasparov-Balyavsky, Ribli-Torre, and Portisch-Korchnoi, with winners of the first and third and second and fourth pairs meeting in the semifinals.

In the women's series Alexan- drina will face Lomachko, Mure- san will take on Semyonova, Loviant will clash with Liu Shitang and Gavrilashvili will challenge Lovink, with the semi- finals to be made up of winners of the first and fourth and second and third pairs.

The matches' date and place will be announced later.

The chess Olympiad is coming to an end, with 11 matches out of 14 already played, both the Soviet men's and women's national teams are in the lead.

WHAT CAUSED COLOMBIAN REFUSAL?

Colombia is now the first country ever to have refused to hold a world football championship. It was selected to host the 1986 championship on July 9, 1974, and has since been swept into debate on whether it could stage such a sports spectacular. The press reports general drift was that the championship could undoubtedly raise Colombia's international authority and promote the development of its big cities' infrastructures; yet doubts were voiced still more often after the 1982 Spanish Cup whether the country's economy could sustain the strain.

The doubts become still more acute following the announcement that, like in Spain, there

would be 24 teams competing in the 1986 championship.

The government set up a commission to look into FIFA terms and advise the government on whether the nation could be equal to the task.

The verdict was unanimous: the country was not up to the mark economically, with only the Colombian Football Federation striking to their guns. But even its President Leon Londono bitterly claimed that FIFA's terms were too stringent.

The local newspaper "El Tiempo" quoted FIFA President José Havantana as saying that Colombia had lost eight years in preparing for the championship. The newspaper pointed out that Colombia had actually still not come to grips with the preparations, as it was hindered by objective economic obstacles, which according to the country's President Belisario Betancourt was the main reason why the country refused to hold the championship.

SOCER SNAPS

In Luxembourg, visiting Denmark beat the hosts, 2-1, in a European championship third elimination group game, and is now in the lead with three points from two games.

**

France edged their Dutch hosts, 2-1, in a friendly game.

**

Valencia, who will face Moscow Spartak in the UEFA 1/8 final, are doing poorly in the Spanish championship, going down to Madrid, 1-3. In their latest game, the leaders Madrid Real beat Seville, 2-0, in an away game.

Honorary awards to footballers

'PRAGUE SKATES'

Some 60 entrants from 19 countries attended the 19th "Prague Skates" Figure Skating Contest in Prague, with both seasoned masters and international debutants among them. Interestingly enough, dances are not featured on the programme, and men's and women's singles start off with a short programme.

Czechoslovak champion Josef Sabovčík was the top male competitor. Leonid Kazakov, of the Soviet Union, was third after the short programme but did poorly in the free programme to come in disappointing eighth overall.

Agnes Joosselin, of France, won both women's events, and Holland's Vim Kuij, attacker for the Ajax club, has been awarded the 1981-82 "Golden Boot" award, as he scored 32 goals or more than anyone else in the European national championships. Kees Klet of Holland, formerly with AZ 87 and now with France's St Germain, shared second place with Delio Onni of the French Tours, with 29 goals each.

In the same ceremony in Paris, Italy's aikido Paolo Rossi got two awards at once—the "Golden Boot", for scoring the highest total at the 1982 World Cup, and the "Golden Ball", for the best World Cup player.



Soviet basketball players touring the USA visited University of Oregon 73-80. In the photo: Valdina Valtors (right) to the game. Photo AP-TASS

USA

• New World Booksellers, 423, Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W., 2000*

BURMA

IRAQI REPUBLIC

HONG KONG

JAPAN

LEBANON

THAILAND

MALETA

MAROC

NEPAL

KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

YUGOSLAVIA

EGYPT

PAKISTAN

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN

CHINA

TAIWAN

VIETNAM

LAOS

THAILAND

PHILIPPINES

INDONESIA

PERU

CHILE

URUGUAY

BRAZIL

ARGENTINA

URUGUAY

CHILE

PERU

ECUADOR

COLOMBIA

PALESTINE

PAKISTAN

PAK

Round the Soviet Union

A UNIQUE CONSTRUCTION OPERATION HAS BEEN PERFORMED IN TATARIA. A record-setting 300-tonne reactor was installed at a height of 88 metres at the hydroelectric power station Nizhne-Kamsk. The operations took six hours instead of many months required by conventional technology.

TRAFFIC IS NOW RUNNING ALONG THE NEW 150-KM HIGHWAY BETWEEN THE BALTIc PORTS OF KAUNAS AND KRYZKALNIS. Special asphalt-spaghetti junctions and pedestrian bridges will ensure traffic safety on the motorway which is intended to improve communications between the Baltic ports.

A SPORTS COMPLEX HAS BEEN OPENED IN THE OIL AND GAS TOWN OF UKHTA, IN THE KOMI AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC. It was built for students of the republic's new institution of higher learning—the Industrial Institute, as well as for those at a number of technical colleges and vocational training schools. The complex can be used for various kinds of sport. Sporting facilities in the town are also supplemented by several winter sports centres that have been opened in the vicinity of Ukhta.

THE FLIGHT OF DRILLING PLATFORMS IN THE CASPIAN SEA HAS HAD AN ADDITION OF ANOTHER INSTALLATION BUILT FOR THE AZERBAIJANI OIL FIELDS BY THE ASTRAKHAN SHIPYARD. The installation will be used to drill six-kilometre wells on water depths of up to seven metres. Five such wells are already operating in the Caspian Sea.

A STATE PRESERVE HAS BEEN FOUNDED FOR A VAST AREA OF THE BASSKEY RANGE IN THE CENTRAL URALS. Here, mountainous tundra borders on sub-Alpine meadows and impassable taiga. The research carried out in the preserve is of great practical value. Botanists, for instance, have started studying the process of forest soil propagation.

WATER GIVES LIFE TO DESERT

"Land of stones scorched by the sun" is a traditional description of Armenia where only man's ploughing seems to help tender vines push their way through the stony, studded sandstone soil. Farmers have had to how creaks through mountains to bring life-giving moisture to their fields.

Under the southern sun, soil requires lots of water, without which not a single seed will sprout, not a single vine or tree will start to grow in this arid area described as a zone of absolute irrigation.

Over the past 65 years of Soviet power in Armenia, irrigation construction has been going on without interruption.

An extensive network of canals has covered the territory of the republic. Hundreds of millions of cubic metres of water have filled reservoirs at Aparan, Menaberd, Karmul, Sunukchikyan, and many other places. 1,300 canals have been dug, with water rushing to droughty areas to irrigate 300 thousand hectares of orchards, vineyards, and pastures.

In Armenia, irrigation systems are designed by a number of development, scientific, and research institutes.

Toddy cultivation is focused on the Ararat Valley whose fertile soil has served people for centuries. Its land is used to grow the best types of grapes, peaches, apricots, plums, pears, apples, and other fruit and vegetables.

However, this fertile soil is spoiled by the corrosive action of salts which lie in the lower layers of the soil.

The problem of reclaiming land from the salts for use by farmers is tackled by scientists from the Institute of Land Farming of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Agriculture. They have already designed new efficient methods of combating salt accumulation. Specialized melioration teams work over vast areas, washing, cleaning, and carrying out many other operations. In a word, they are making the soil suitable for cultivation.

Stones advancing against vineyards.

ACROSS THE MOUNTAIN RIDGE

Hydrotechnical engineers in Tajikistan have sped up the work of construction of this country's longest irrigation tunnel.

Construction of the Dengora tunnel is difficult, as builders have to break solid rock and go through water-bearing layers. In the hard rock of the Vekhshi Range, more than half the tunnel's overall length has already been built. This hastens the work done by those working on the surface. There, water from the Nurk reservoir is anxiously awaited to be coming through the tunnel. Here, a mollification work has started on a large scale, with over ten kilometres of main canals already dug, and remedied irrigation and drainage systems under construction as part of the first phase. A new state farm has been set up to reclaim ten thousand hectares to grow cotton, vegetables, and fodder crops.

scale, with over ten kilometres of main canals already dug, and remedied irrigation and drainage systems under construction as part of the first phase. A new state farm has been set up to reclaim ten thousand hectares to grow cotton, vegetables, and fodder crops.

Large capacity platforms are used for the first time. They were dropped from a plane flying at 300 metres.

The supplies included more than six tonnes of different

Superplant under construction in the steppe

The Oskol electric smelter, a unique plant which will make steel by direct reduction from ores, bypassing the cast-iron stage, is now under construction at Stary Oskol, in the Russian Federation. Work is fastening completion on the first section of a pelletizing and baking plant, a major enterprise which will turn out high-grade oxidized pellets.

A hydrosystem will be ship-

ping in 6.5 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate from the Lebedinsky benefaction combine. The latest computers will monitor unique systems, units, and automated lines. At capacity, the combine will be turning out 5.4 million tonnes of pellets, 4.3 million tonnes of steel and over 3 million tonnes of high-grade rolled steel.

From on board the ship in the Weddell Sea, the specialists will carry out seismic sounding of an extensive zone of the Antarctic coast.

The deep-sea drilling and

bottom-sounding

expedition

is to be carried out in the

Antarctic

coast.

Equipment for the smelter comes from across the nation. For example, the Yuzhno-Uralsk engineering works will supply continuous pouring facilities of the world's best performance, while the USSR Ministry for Non-Ferrous Metallurgy will provide it with a batch of unique equipment.

Today attention is focused on the Ararat Valley whose fertile soil has served people for centuries. Its land is used to grow the best types of grapes, peaches, apricots, plums, pears, apples, and other fruit and vegetables.

However, this fertile soil is spoiled by the corrosive action of salts which lie in the lower layers of the soil.

The problem of reclaiming land from the salts for use by farmers is tackled by scientists from the Institute of Land Farming of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Agriculture. They have already designed new efficient methods of combating salt accumulation. Specialized melioration teams work over vast areas, washing, cleaning, and carrying out many other operations. In a word, they are making the soil suitable for cultivation.

Stones advancing against vineyards.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL ECONOMY COMPLEX

Our economy now represents a single complex, comprising all links of production, distribution, and exchange in the country's territory, all the productive and non-productive industries, all the economic regions which develop according to a single plan, writes Nikolai Babinkov in the magazine OGONYOK. He is Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

Within the national complex, Union and autonomous republics as well as regions and territories interact mutually with one another. The Ukraine, for example, gives to other republics more than half of its ferrous metals, as well as coal, various machines, and consumer goods. To satisfy its requirements, it receives from other republics the necessary raw materials and products.

Goods come into the Moldavian SSR from 93 industries located in 14 republics, while its 72 industries work for as many republics. The 82 industries in the Georgian SSR are supplied by 100 industrial enterprises. In the USSR and work for many industries in other republics.

We would like to draw the reader's attention to this connection to the dense network of oil and gas pipelines and power transmission lines. Babinkov goes on. This allows moving fuels and power to various parts of the country in a planned manner. The unified power system of the European part of the USSR supplies electricity to many autonomous republics and regions in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic and Caucasian republics, as well as part of Kazakhstan. The whole country participated in building Western Siberia's gas, industry, and the gas pipelines that form a network to carry gas to many Union republics. Western Siberia has been fully accommodated. In addition there are over 2,600 enterprises attached to factories which treat up to 3,000,000 employees per year. What makes

these establishments so popular? People can use them at weekends, or in their free time during the week, thus treatment goes hand-in-hand with uninterrupted production. Treatment of these sanatoriums is mainly paid for out of the factory's social security funds. One out of every five vouchers is free, and people spending their weekends at out-of-town recreation centres get trade union vouchers or discount prices.

WHAT MAKES FOR NATIONAL ELEMENT IN FILMS?

There are many attempts to convey the national element in films by resorting to days long past, in which the exotic customs and dress are all too obvious, but we soon see a film about present-day life in question, this approach instantly reveals its superficiality. An overtly interpretive interpretation of national culture—In fact, a priority with scientists. During the first five-year plan period (1970-1980) and the first year of the eleventh five-year plan period, the various sections of the Academy of Sciences of the Kirghiz SSR, together with certain ministries and departments, managed to introduce 200 inventions into the economy of the republic, resulting in savings of 80 million rubles.

Now that we are involved in intense economic and cultural integration, we stress, speech patterns, dress, objects from everyday life and habits, inevitably become uniform. This is a natural process which should not surprise one nor act as a cause for concern as far as—in fact, a civilization has always perished from self-imposed isolation, or from limited or no interaction. Suleimenov emphasizes.

Genius originally is something quite different. To make oneself stand out in today's variety of forms does not mean singing out of tune in a general choir, though this is a very easy way of making oneself noticeable—no, to sing out more powerfully, to sing the truth, though without breaking the general harmony, that makes one genius originally. To blend your own voice with that of the choir, and to add to it—such is the road to cultural integration in our life, Suleimenov concludes.

OUR FACTORIES LOOK AFTER THEIR WORKERS

There are now nearly 10,000 new homes and premises in our country which are either open all the year round or operate on a seasonal or one- to two-day (weekend) basis, totaling to over 11,000,000 people employed in various areas of the economy, says PRAVDA. Staff from individual enterprises and offices are often accommodated. In addition there are over 2,600 enterprises attached to factories which treat up to 3,000,000 employees per year. What makes

Places to visit

The resort of Kislovodsk is picturesque. It is surrounded by a full circle of snow-capped mountains and by rapid, gurgling streams. The snowy double-capped summit of Mt Elbrus rises from behind the mountain ranges.

It was not the beauty of the landscape or the healthy climate that caused a resort to be founded on this spot, however, but rather the local mineral water springs. Called "Narzau", which in a Khebardi word means "giant man's water", the springs are beneficial in the treatment of heart troubles, hypertension, arteriosclerosis, neuritis, as well as other ailments.

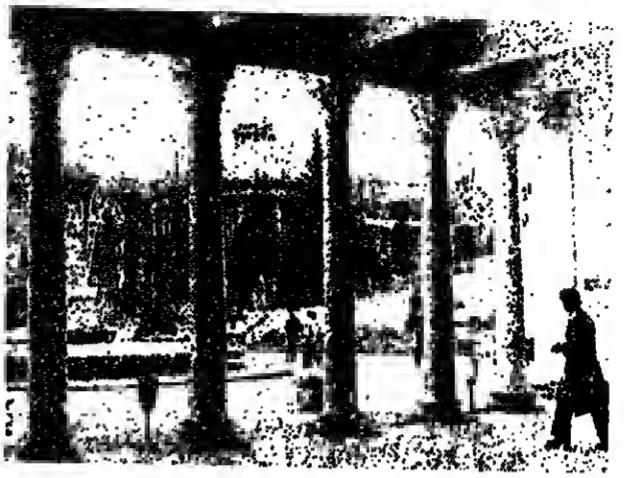
It was on the orders of Peter the Great that balneotherapy was first looked for early in the 18th century in the Caucasus. But Kislovodsk's fame as a spa began only in 1803.

Today Kislovodsk is one of the largest Soviet spas to a group of Caucasian mineral water resorts, which includes Yessentuki, Pyatigorsk, and Zherkovodsk.

The deep-sea small houses and old clusters of the 10th-century town have given place to high-rise hotels, sanatoriums, polyclinics, pensions, and mineral water cures.

Kislovodsk, while a total of one million lake cures of the Caucasian Mineral Waters spas, and this figure will soon double.

KISLOVODSK



Outside the Narzau gallery.

composing the molecule. The computer can show a complex object from any viewpoint. It can also provide a model of its reaction with some other substance.

The new method is universal for making pictures of objects not penetrable. For example, having data about the altitude drops on the surface of Venus, it is possible to construct its landscape.

The new method is universal for making pictures of objects not penetrable. For example, having data about the altitude drops on the surface of Venus, it is possible to construct its landscape.

FOAM 'SHIELD' TO PRESERVE FRUIT

Vegetables and fruit to be stored away for the winter will better preserved by the use of a new foam plastic which has been invented by scientists from the Institute of Food Chemistry, of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences. It has already been used for the thermal insulation of vegetable storage facilities in the Latvian capital.

The foam plastic is made of a foam generator. The moveable installation has two vessels filled with different mixtures. Upon coming into contact, these mixtures react violently. The hot, foaming substance is then squirted out through a hose. It instantly solidifies and is cooled in flight, thanks to its two propellers.

Ural-3 is a prototype of an airship which will be able to fit 15 tonnes of cargo. It is intended for the construction of power transmission lines, gas and oil pipelines and similar pipelines in remote areas of

the Soviet Union.

The new TV tower in Vilnius, Lithuanian capital, is second only to the Ostankino Tower in Moscow among the USSR's reinforced concrete giants. Its 326.5 metres make it one of the world's five tallest structures of this type.

This TV-and-radio centre was designed by Moscow engineers, and the interiors were designed by Lithuanian designers. Half-way up are grounds for sightseers with cable cars to relax in. People come here for a bird's eye view of the new residential areas Vizgailkis and Karoliniškės and the beautiful Lazdynai district.

The commissioning of the new TV-and-radio centre has improved the republic's reception of TV transmission. The tower transmits three TV and several radio-broadcasts.

V. MIKULČIKUS

In the photo: the tower of the new TV-and-radio centre in Vilnius.

VIEWPOINT

IS WESTERN LITERATURE KNOWN IN THE USSR?

Our correspondent's questions are answered by Nikolai FEDORENKO, scholar, journalist, critic, and editor of the magazine *Novostroye* (Foreign Literature).

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR MAGAZINE?

To tell the Soviet readers about the world literary process as comprehensively as possible. It is not only our magazine, of course, that publishes foreign literature. Other literary monthly and weekly magazines print foreign editions, too. The country's largest publishing houses put out their works.

WESTERN SOVIETOLOGISTS, ESPECIALLY THE AMERICAN ONES, SPEAK ABOUT SOME KIND OF A "WALL" WHICH IS SUPPOSEDLY BUILT IN THE USSR IN FRONT OF WESTERN LITERATURE. WHAT CAN YOU SAY ABOUT THIS?

I cannot agree with this, of course. The USSR leads the world in the publications of translated foreign literature. But it would not be true to say we publish just anything indiscriminately. We select books, unlike chauvinistically and in accordance with our preconceived that are newest and most advanced, aimed at understanding the foundations of our system, as well as books protecting war, violence, and relishing eroticism and pornography. On the other hand, our magazine really publishes serious without touching upon important common human problems, not only of those people whose outlooks are close to ours. I mean such names as William Faulkner, Alfred Cather, Franz Kafka, Samuel Beckett, Thomas Wolfe, Max Frisch, William Golding, Robert Mapplethorpe, Leopold Lewis and others.

The new method is universal for making pictures of objects not penetrable. For example, having data about the altitude drops on the surface of Venus, it is possible to construct its landscape.

DOES YOUR MAGAZINE LOW SOVIET READERS REACT TO FOREIGN LITERATURE?

I would answer in the words of the well-known prose-writer Mikolai Slucki: "Each writer's roots are in the land that gave birth to him, in the bowels of the nation. Literature while the tallest should breathe the air of the world literary ocean. This brings the joy of learning the new and of its discovery. One is astonished at the spiritual unity of the best literature of various countries always living and reflecting the things that unite us all—our eternal, unending humanness. This is very important for the reader, and it is twice as important to the writer."

DOES YOUR MAGAZINE LOW SOVIET READERS REACT TO FOREIGN LITERATURE?

As far as possible, of course, I should first of all say that foreign literature has a massive Soviet readership. It is natural that different editors are taken differently. Gabriel García Márquez, after the serial publishing of his "One Hundred Years of Solitude", John Updike after "The Centaur", and Iris Murdoch after "The Black Prince" have become suddenly popular with our readers. While the works of Scott Fitzgerald and William Faulkner took many years before gaining recognition, being overshadowed by Ernest Hemingway.

One more word in conclusion. A Siberian writer named Natan Blumkup wrote in his interesting analysis of William Styron's "Sophie's Choice". We sent the letter to the writer and his reply is as follows: "The very idea that my works have reached such an exotic corner of the world seems incredible to me and highly satisfactory at the same time."

French and Soviet colleagues discussed how works publishing.

CULTURE

FACTS and EVENTS

Animated cartoons. The Portuguese town of Espinho is the venue for the International Festival Cinemania-82, featuring animated cartoons with more than 160 films entered from 25 countries. The Soviet Union is represented by 16 films which include "The Khalil Stork", "Paradoxes Rock-Style" and "The Tiger Cub and the Sunflower".

Theatres. In Czechoslovakia, a festival of Russian and Soviet drama has opened in the city of Bratislava with "And Quiet Flows the Don", a play based on Mikhail Sholokhov's novel. The festival is part of the month-long celebrations of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship held to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Taking part are all of the country's theatrical companies. Our neighbour's theatres have more than two hundred Russian and Soviet plays in their repertoires.

Cooperation. In Moscow, an agreement has been signed on cooperation between the USSR Writers' Union and the Association of Malagasy Writers and Activists Working for the Revolution. The five-year agreement envisages a broad exchange in books and periodicals, consultations on the theoretical issues involved in literary activities, and mutual cooperation in translation.

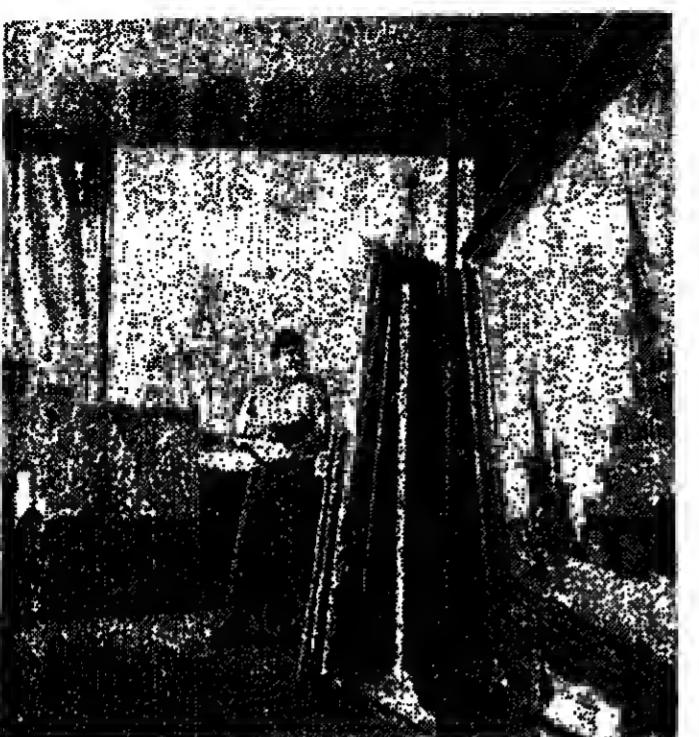
Kasatkina as Resistance heroine

Cinemas throughout our country are showing a film on a Russian woman, "Mère Marie", a heroine of the French Resistance during World War II. The film is based on documentary material.

Popular film actress Lyudmila Kasatkina plays Mère Marie who was, in fact, Russian poetess Yelizaveta Kuzmin-Korayevova who lived in Paris. In this film I was privileged to play an interesting heroine all of whose life was a heroic feat, says the actress. Having become an exile, she maintained close links with her Motherland and with its fight against the Nazis. Risking her life, Mère Marie, who lived in a convent, recorded war news from Soviet-occupied Paris, distributed it as leaflets, gave shelter to escaped POWs, and supplied them with papers. When she was incarcerated in the Ravensbrück concentration camp, she supported those who despaired, and she died a dignified death.



Moscow television has filmed three operas staged at the Bolshoi Theatre — "Eolides" and "The Queen of Spades" by P. Tchaikovsky, and N. Rimsky-Korsakov's "Mozart and Salieri". Over the past few years, Moscow television has made screen versions of the Bolshoi operas "Boris Godunov" and "Khovanshchina" by M. Mussorgsky, "And the Doves Are Quiet Here" by K. Molchano, and Sergei Prokofiev's ballet "Roméo and Juliet". In the photo: a scene from the opera "Eolides".



WEST GERMANS SEE OUR FILMS

In Frankfurt am Main, West Germany, a Soviet film festival is on, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The festival's programme includes 33 feature films made by leading Soviet film-makers from national and republican studios. Among them are "Monolog", "The White Peacock", "The White

Ship", "Valentina" and "Seven Interviews on Personal Matter". They represent a cross-section of the present-day multinational Soviet cinema.

Soviet films will also be shown in Munich, Dortmund, Hamburg, and other cities. The festival will run for over a month.

'Red Bells' on Moscow screens

The first part, "Mexico Ablaze", of the trilogy "Red Bells" made by noted Soviet director Sergei Bondarchuk, which has already run in Mexico and at the Tashkent and Karlovy Vary international festivals, winning the male prize, "Crystal Globe", from the latter, is now being shown in Moscow movie-houses. The premiere of the second part, "I Saw the Birth of a New World", is timed to coincide with the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and 80 years of the USSR.

The trilogy is based on a book by American writer John Reed, who gave a truthful, teleological and passionate account of two revolutions—the Mexican and the October Revolution in Russia. Film director Sergei Bondarchuk points out:

People and their destinies are in the focus of the picture, he



A still from "Mexico Ablaze".

A. Ostrovsky's "Body Moves" staged at the Sundukyan Theatre in Yerevan, capital of Armenia, in a festival of Russian plays devoted to the 65th anniversary of the USSR.

Armenian and Moscow companies are playing their best productions. The Moscow Belyaev Theatre has brought Gogol's "Wedding" and Mikhalkov's "Equan in Four Frances". The Moscow Art Theatre has brought Chekhov's "Tragedy". The Gogol Theatre will present "The House" based on a novel by Aksakov. The Moscow City Theatre, Moscow Art Theatre, Moscow Drama Theatre and Young Spectators Theatre will also take part in the festival.

More big contracts have been signed by V/O Stankolport and Austria company. Held, envoicing deliveries of some 60 machine tools for Soviet pipe-making mills and a batch of heavy machines to Austria. At present Held widely uses many types of Soviet machines, while over 20 per cent of the company's products go to the USSR.

Recently several digesters and blow tanks were shipped from the Soviet port town of Petropavlovsk to Braila, Romania, to the first section of the local paper-and-pulp mill.

Earlier Soviet vessels shipped from Petrozavodsk to Braila all the basic equipment for large-scale production of chemical cellulose, to be started there with Soviet assistance; more

recently, Soviet experts are helping with assembly and adjustment of sophisticated equipment and proportions and now start for technological testing of the units.

I want to say that Soviet equipment is of high quality, said Ion Seculiu, chief engineer of the Braila paper-and-pulp combine; we are also pleased with our immediate contacts with Soviet comrades. We have been working together for a long time now; they are first-rate specialists, people who are never sparing of their free time in tackling one problem at other.

This year alone, he continued, Soviet experts have come up with some 30 useful inventions which will help improve product quality.

Here's another example. After the production comes into operation we'll need spares and lubricants for the equipment, which are essential to any process. To make it easier for us, Soviet engineers adopted several Romanian-made bearings and lubricants to replace Soviet-made ones. The use of our own spares and lubricants will save much money in the future. Doubtless, all the problems are discussed with the Romanian side and the most optimal solutions are selected, he emphasized.

Cuba's big strides in the power industry is a graphic example of its fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In the photo: A new power plant built with Soviet assistance in Cuba.

Photo: Presses TASS

Photo: Presses TASS